NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 6

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
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Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1865, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the South.

Augusta, April 7.

The Charleston *Courier* states that 8000 bales of cotton have been discovered in various parts of the city, government drays line the streets hauling. King street exhibits an immense moving throng, morning and night.

Merchants and traders doing a good business which promises well for the future prosperity of the city. A remarkable change in five weeks since the union forces entered.

A torpedo exploded under the bow of the United States steamer Bibb in the usual sailing channel, Vessel in twenty-five feet low water. A Naval order has been issued for vessels to avoid the track, no injury done.

Red Path and others issued a memorial to loyal people of South Carolina to furnish means to erect a monument over the yankee soldiers buried at the race course by the rebels.

The *Courier* gives a long account of a meeting held on the 28th of march last which passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. Hatch and Admiral Dahlgren for their kindness and assistance in suppressing the fire when the union troops entered the city. The largest number of signers to the address were negroes and contemptible fellows who never had any character or position. A few prominent citizens took part in the proceedings, J. P. M. Stetson and M. L. Stetson, opened the Charleston Hotel with a grand demonstration and banquet displays. A grand expedition of celebrated northern characters arrived April 1st, visiting southern cities, and will remain to witness a grand demonstration on the 13th, of raising the flag over Sumter and other imposing ceremonies, Welles, secretary of the Navy expected on the second. Grand preparation made to salute and receive other distinguished persons. The paper claims victories in North Carolina at Kinston, Averysboro', and Bentonsville. Locates Schofield and Shermans armies at Goldsboro' with 60,000.

Northern papers, march 27th, state that 15,000 cavalry left Eastport on the 17th and began a dash on Alabama with a view of destroying the rail-roads &c., in Alabama and Mississippi, and Cooper with several other expeditions by land and water started for Mobile as the objective point, with the promise that the first news heard from them will be dated city of the Gulf.

Gen Stanly has the 4th army corps at Knoxville of 18,000 men. Stoneman left Knoxville this morning eastward with 6,000 mounted yankees.

The London *Journal* states that placards were posted in large numbers in London with flaming letters announcing the fall of Charleston, headed "Babylon is fallen" and followed by the fourteenth chapter of revelations, sixth and eight verses illumination intended as commentary.

Macon, April 7.

Advices from Montgomery, of the 6th, say that official reports state that no enemy is this side of the Alabama river. Telegraph working to Benton.

Commodore Montgomery has arrived. He left Demopolis Monday night. Jackson's cavalry division was whipped and forced to retreat. The enemy's cavalry column, 3,000 strong, is advancing via Tuscaloosa. The fight occurred 26 miles from Selma. The enemy's main body is moving towards Demopolis. Forrest is reported advancing against and fighting the enemy around Selma. Nothing definite from Mobile.

Augusta, April 8.

Gov. Milton, of Florida, died April 1st, near Mariana.

A special to the Columbia *Sun*, of the 4th, states that Gen. Adams, commanding the District of Alabama, has issued an order saying that Montgomery will be defended.

Gen. Buford has been assigned to the command of the defences of the city.

The cotton warehouses, government works and navy yard at Selma was burnt by the federals and a few other houses accidently.

Gen. Forrest fought brilliantly, and was wounded three times but did not leave the field.

The enemy hold Montgomery Hill, on the Alabama river, near Claiborne. No boats were captured.

At last accounts the Government and State stores were removing from Montgomery. Se-hic-key (whiskey) shops have been closed 10 miles in and around the city by order of Gov. Watts.

The *Appeal* will go to Macon, the *Advertiser* to Eufaula, and the *Mail* to Columbus.

The post office sent its letter mails to Columbus for safety.

In Selma all the cotton was burned, and but little government property saved. Loss many millions.

The loss of the city is attributed to a disgraceful stampede of a very few of Forrest's men.

The enemy's assault on Sunday afternoon continued an hour very heavy. They suddenly charged our left, west of Selma, where our line was weakest and cast a few shells among the horseholders who stampeded.

Our forces retreated in confusion to Selma, Gen. Forrest, Adams and Roddy cut their way out towards Montgomery with some difficulty.

Gen. Taylor left for Demopolis the same evening before the fight began. Gen. Forrest telegraphed Gov. Watts, on Monday afternoon, that he is on the Montgomery side of the Alabama river and that Montgomery would be defended. This inspired confidence, and every body went to work to effect this end.

The *Rebel* got away safely from Selma. The other papers lost.

The enemy have retired from Blakely and vicinity. It is believed by the authorities that the enemy moved on Mobile from Selma.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865. [No. 297.

Gen. Gilmer has issued an order prohibiting all purchases of cotton, or claims thereto, by any other than the United States agents in Savannah and Charleston. The United States tax commissioners announced themselves ready to receive taxes in those cities and districts.

Persons who wish to recover any captured animals or vehicles must take the oath and swear they have been loyal during the war to the United States Government.

Parties bringing in goods into Charleston must register or the penalty is confiscation.

All buildings, lands and tenements owned by persons who have failed to comply with Lincoln's proclamation of December, 8th, 1864, and who are absent from the city, are taken possession of by the agent of the treasury department and claimed as abandoned property. All occupants of such property must report at the registerers' office all rents paid the United States agents.

The steamer *Massachusetts* sailed from Charleston for Philadelphia and struck a torpedo in Charleston channel which did not explode.

LADIES WANTED!

LADIES OF EDUCATION AND SAGACITY, WHO ARE willing to serve as Scouts within the enemy's lines for the Confederate Government, are wanted for immediate service. The most positive assurances of their devotion to and zeal for our cause will be required. Address,

"SIGMA,"
Care Box 261, Raleigh N. C.
April 7, 1865. 296—5t*.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 3d, 1865.

CIRCULAR:

I. GENERAL JOHNSTON HAVING DIRECTED THAT no passports shall be required from this office, to persons traveling on the trains leaving this city, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that officers and soldiers will travel on their furloughs, details and orders, while civilians will be required, when within the ages of conscription, to show their exemption papers.

II. A guard will be established, in charge of a commissioned officer, on each train leaving this city.

III. All other regulations, heretofore in force, are continued in their operation; and no provision of this Circular is to be construed so as to revoke any order referring to other than the system of railroad passports.

By order Col. Com. Post:

BENJ ROBINSON,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
April 4, 1865. 292—d6t.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

I. CAPT BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands.

By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the city.

II. Officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 28th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61,

* * * * * * *

X. NO EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY IN THE GUARD for Home Defence for mental or physical disability will be valid except those granted by the District Boards regularly appointed in orders issued from this office, and all exemptions heretofore granted by irregular Constituted Boards, such as that of Drs. Walker and Smith, when only the latter was a regular member of the Board—are declared void. All persons holding such exemptions must appear before the regular Boards for re-examination, or they will be assigned to duty in the 1st Class.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
288—d1t. Adjutant General.

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,
RALEIGH, April 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE AUTHORITY HERETOFORE DELEGATED IN General Orders from these Headquarters, to Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, to grant furloughs of twenty one (21) days to members of the Reserve forces, is hereby revoked. Hereafter Reserves will be furloughed from Hospitals in the same manner as other soldiers similarly situated.

By order of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:

GRAHAM DAVES,
Aid-de-Camp.
293—3t.

Headquarters Whitford's Brigade,
(Near) TARBORO', 31st March, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

ALL MEN ABSENT FROM THE 67TH AND 68TH N. C. Regiments and 1st N. C. Battalion, will find out where their command is by applying to Col. S. D. Pool, commanding Post at Tarboro'.

By command of Col. J. N. WHITFORD:

JOHN QUION,
293—3t. A. A. General.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 800 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'S. OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 14. }

I. The following act of Congress and regulations are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

AN ACT to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence preserve their institutions, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

Sec. 2. That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

Sec. 3. That while employed in the service, the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

Sec. 4 That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully, and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be raised from such classes of of population, irrespective of color, in each State, as proper authorities thereof may determine. Provided, That not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty five, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in that relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners except by consent of the owners and in the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

Approved, March 13th, 1865.

II. The recruiting service under this act will be conducted under the supervision of the Adjutant and Inspector General, according to the regulations for the recruiting service of the regular army, in so far as they are applicable and except when special directions may then be given by the War Department.

III. There will be assigned or appointed for each State, an officer who will be charged with the collection, enrollment and disposition of all recruits that may be obtained under the first section of this act. One or more general depots will be established in each State and announced in orders and a suitable number of officers will be detailed for duty in the Staff departments at the depots.—There will be assigned at each general depot a Quartermaster, Commissary and Surgeon, and the headquarters of the Superintendent will be at the principal depot in the State. The proper officers to aid the superintendent in enlisting, mustering, and organizing the recruits will be assigned by orders from this office or by the General in Chief.

IV. The enlistment of colored persons under this act will be made upon printed forms, to be furnished for the purpose, similar to those established for the regular service. They will be executed in duplicate, one copy to be returned to this office for file. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with his own consent and with the approbation of his master by a written instrument conferring, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man, and which shall be filed with the Superintendent. The enlistments will be made for the war, and the effect of the enlistment will be to place the slaves in the military service conformably to this act. The recruits will be organized at the camps in squads and companies, and will be subject to the orders of the General-in Chief under the second section of this act.

V. The Superintendent in each State will cause a report to be made on the first Monday of every month, the number of recruits at the various depots in the State; the number that have been sent away, and the destination of each. His reports will shew the names of all the slaves recruited, with their age, description and the names of their masters. One copy will be sent to the General-in-Chief, and one to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

VI. The appointment of officers to the companies to be formed of the recruits aforesaid, will be made by the President.

VII. To facilitate the raising of volunteer companies, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled.—As soon as enrolled and mustered, the men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the depots of rendezvous, at which they will be instructed until assigned for service in the field. When the organization of any company remains incomplete at the expiration of the time specified for its organization, the companies or detachments already mustered into service will be assigned to other organizations at the direction of the General in Chief.

VIII. It is not the intention of the President to grant any authority for raising regiments or brigades. The only organizations, to be perfected at the depots or camps of instruction, are those of companies, and in exceptional cases, where the slaveowners of one estate of battalions consisting of four companies, and the only authorities to be issued will be for the raising of companies or the aforesaid special battalions of four companies. All large organizations will be left for further action as experience may determine.

IX. All officers who may be employed in the recruiting service, under the provisions of this act, or who may be appointed to the command of the troops raised under it, or who may hold any staff appointment in connection with them are enjoined to a provident, considerate and humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort, instruction and discipline of those troops, and to the uniform observance of kindness, forbearance and indulgence in their treatment of them, and especially that they will protect them from injustice and oppression.

By order.

Signed. S. COOPER.
A. & I. G.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers,' gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 10 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 266—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston	W M Parsly,	W T Binnett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Quion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J N Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Ratkin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Sidgeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAlister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	O G Petty,
50	G Worthsm,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J P Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W C Layton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris,

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F S Armistead.	C W Broadfoot.	W McK Clark.
2	J H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this state.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the deceased or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of Battalions will assemble all such persons at the times and places mentioned:

Lexington, March 27th and 28th.
Albemarle, March 30th and 31st.
Wadesboro', April 1st and 3rd.
Troy, April 5th.
Carthage, April 7th and 8th.
Pittsboro', April 10th and 11th.

W. W. VIRDIN, Surg.,
and Chairman.
March 24, 1865. 293—d3tw1t.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	200 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E [illegible], Associate Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson: Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byaum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. H. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasure

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. P. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25 000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. E Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A. Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S. C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Gr

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1865.

WE ARE ENTIRELY without news except what our telegraphic column furnishes. We have nothing from Gen. Lee's army that is official. We hear a rumor of a fight near Amelia Court House, Va., on Wednesday, in which it is said the enemy was repulsed.

All was quiet below at last accounts. General Johnston's army is constantly receiving accessions.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE. We are permitted by His Excellency, Gov. Vance to publish the following letter, the details of which are shocking. The letter was not intended for publication, but the author will appreciate the object of its publication. We publish it to the exclusion of editorial and other matter:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., 23d March, 1865.

HON. Z. B. VANCE:

My Dear Sir—As the ordinary channels of intelligence are interrupted, I thought it might not be amiss for me to take an opportunity, now presented, of informing you of the state of things I encountered in my efforts to ride the 5th circuit. After holding Harnett Court, the first in the circuit, Judge French and myself went over to Moore. This county and also that of Montgomery we found terribly infested by deserters, who were by day and night committing robberies and outrages upon the citizens. In fact, the citizens were *subjugated* and terror stricken—so much so that I found the greatest difficulty in getting even a few of the sufferers before the grand jury—as they told me in most every instance that they were afraid to make complaint, as they had been threatened with further violence should they do so. The house of the clerk of the Court, two miles from Troy, was entered and robbed while the clerk was in the village attending to his official duties.

In Stanly county there are few or no deserters, but the citizens were suffering at the time we were there from a new infliction. Stragglers from Wheeler's cavalry were prowling throughout the country—stealing horses indiscriminately, and committing other depredations. The horses were taken, not because they needed them, but for purposes of traffic. I was credibly informed that during my stay in Albemarle at least fifty horses were sold in the village by Wheeler's men. They pretended to have captured the horses. A man by the name of Lowder living on the Charlotte road, three miles from Albrmarle, had his horse forcibly taken from him, and found the robber with the horse in the village. The man was arrested upon a bench warrant for high way robbery, and committed—unfortunately the grand jury had been discharged, or I would have sent a bill forthwith. I saw another man who had been stopped on the road by a party of them, and his money taken from him. Provisions and forage were pressed freely and without stint, as they lived on the country as they went along—the men rather boasted of having and needing no wagons. While at Albemarle, the Yankee raiders were at Wadesboro', their cavalry came out five miles west of Wadesboro', they did not get as far as Ansonville.

Owing to the state of confusion the Judge thought it advisable not to hold Court—it was formally opened on Monday and forthwith adjourned. The building had been much abused, but not seriously injured; the court records had been removed and were saved. The tannery was burnt. Pretty much every house in Wadesboro' was robbed more or less, and valuables were taken from the persons of citizens, ladies and all. The effects of the Bank of Wadesboro' were saved—specie deposits excepted. The only individual whom they carried off was Darley, the editor of the *Argus*, whom they charged with firing upon and wounding one of their officers, he subsequently made his escape. The Judge and myself concluding that it was useless to attempt to hold courts in this circuit for the present, turned our faces homewards from Wadesboro'. We found that the people of the country had suffered more than the villagers and the nearer we got to the main track of Sherman's army the more they suffered. From Wadesboro' we went over to Rockingham, in Richmond county, crossing the Pedee at Wall's Ferry. As a general thing we found the cotton burned, occasionally a gin house. They didn't destroy the corn and bacon which they couldn't carry off, though on one plantation, Mr. Mial Wall's, they did burn two of his corn cribs full of corn.

At Rockingham they burned the factory and the jail, turning out a free negro charged with murder. Every house in the village was robbed, indeed I may truly say that from the time I struck this track, five miles the other side of Wadesboro, until I reached Fayetteville, I did not see a house on the route which was not visited by them. Col. Walter Steele was caught in the woods and marched down to Cumberland, where he made his escape. The citizens of Rockingham were treated worse than at Wadesboro, as the Yankees had the means of transporting their plunder. Some few negroes had followed them from Anson, but in Richmond there was a regular stampede. I met, however, many on their return home, disgusted with their experience among the Yankees. I am afraid, however, that the slaves of Richmond county are thoroughly demoralized, and the remark may apply to those of Cumberland county. One of the greatest injuries inflicted upon the section of country I traveled through, is the thorough havoc they have made of the horses—the universal practice was to take all the horses and mules they were able to find. It was currently reported in Richmond county, and I believe it to be true, that they killed Col. Henry W. Harrington, an aged gentleman and chairman of the County Court. The account given by his negroes is that the Colonel took to the bushes and bushwhacked a couple of the Yankees. He was afterwards captured and put to death.

From Rockingham we went to the head of the W. & R Railroad, to the house of Colonel Robert Cowan, President of the road. He was treated most shamefully. He told me that he lost all his money, silver plate, $10,000 State bonds, all the clothing of himself and family, none of them having a change,—all his meat, not a pound left, all but a few bushels of corn, all his flour, bedding, &c., the house being thoroughly sacked,—the clothes and crockery they didn't carry off, they took out into the yard and destroyed. They also carried off all his horses and mules, vehicles, wagons, &c., and indeed 40 negroes left him. The language used by them in the presence of his wife and daughters, was of the lowest description.

At Laurenburg I found all the depot buildings destroyed—one locomotive consumed. The citizens of that village suffered very severely—among them D. M. McLauren, Mike Cranby, Ben. Berry, Nich. Nixon—the last three refugees from New Hanover. Cranby is said to have lost $90,000 in Confederate money. A large stock of goods, run up from Wilmington, were stored in a building in his yard—the building and contents burned. From Laurenburg we went to Floral College, Robeson county. The marauders had been there before us. There was but little wealth in the village, and they got but little. Col. Alec Watson was the worst sufferer. We crossed Lumber River at Floral College, as I believe the only bridge left on that stream, and went on down to Lumberton. When we reached that place we had traversed the entire track of Sherman, some 65 miles wide. This place was hurriedly visited by cavalry raiders and suffered comparatively light—the matter of horses excepted. Railroad depot burned.

They took Giles Leitch and Neill A. McLean prisoners, but soon released them. Judge French's house they visited and robbed to some extent—his valuables escaped their search. Here I left the Judge, and started for my own home, which I reached the day after the Yankees had evacuated the place. It is impossible adequately to describe to you the state of things I find in poor old Fayetteville. The enemy entered here Saturday, the 11th inst., and left Thursday the 16th just before daylight. Our people have not yet rallied from the crushing effects of the visitation, and then they see ruins—before them they see destitution.

I think, however, that they will be able to recover their tone before long, and nerve themselves to meet the exigencies of their situation. Very few families escaped pillage—those resident in the vicinity were just ruined. In a few instances guards were secured before the robbers entered, but in most cases, and it was so general that it looked like it was intended, the robbers ransacked our houses for an hour or two before the guards appeared. These guards generally protected the house only, leaving the premises open to intrusion. They robbed everybody, Union and Secesh, man, woman and child, high and low, rich and poor, white and black. Nothing seemed to come amiss with them. Money, plate, provisions, horses, vehicles, forage, clothing, books, furniture, bedding, and particularly watches. Flour and hams in the eating line were first seized, but they soon took middlings and meal. Poultry stood no chance whatever. I have heard of no ladies being insulted here, but several instances of violence towards the men. Col. John Waddill was killed at his plantation. John P. McLean was hung up until he was insensible, in order to make him disclose where his provisions were hid. He lives six miles off. Those living in the country near town were much worse treated than the town people, as no restraint was placed upon their marauders. Wm. T. Horne, the owner of a vineyard near town, was also hung up and nearly killed by them. Hon. J. G. Shepherd, also living in the vicinity, was entirely broken up. They left him and his family without a change of clothes and not a mouthful to eat, besides breaking his household effects to pieces and carrying off his horse and carriage. John M Rose, they actually stripped of his coat, vest and pants, which he had on they made Jno. W. Sandford pull off his pants at his house, and one man, name unknown, they left standing in his drawers in the public street. The houses of C. B. Mallett, J. P. McLean. Wm. T. Horne, Tom McDaniel. John McDaniel. Randal Mcdaniel, C. T. Haigh, (Summer house,) J. C. Haigh, (Summer house,) and W. B. Wright, situated near town, were burned. In Town, the Observer Office, Wm. McL. McKay's law office, the State Bank, the residence of Mrs. Charles Banks, and the Warehouses of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company were destroyed—the last two without orders, and the man shot for the act. The Arsenel Buildings, Workshops and residences were destroyed, also the jail; Court House escaped destruction, records were saved. The Banks saved their effects. All the Cotton Mills in Town destroyed except a little concern owned by the Messrs. Brandt, run by steam power, and which makes thread only. I understand it was spared on the ground that it had never manufactured for the government. All the Cotton Mills in the county were destroyed except the Beaver Creek Company, this was fired, but the incendiaries were in too great a hurry to do their work complete, and the flames were extinguished by the operators. Two of our steamboats, the Hurt and Carolina fell into their hands, and have been run down the river, all the other Boats including those run up from Wilmington for safety were burned by our own people. Hardee also destroyed the Clarenden Bridge over Cape Fear. This is a hasty sketch of our desolated prospects and deplorable condition. There are no papers to publish the harrowing tale of our sufferings, but I thought it important for our Chief Executive to know our real condition. Many of our negroes have left us, often the most useful and most trusted. There is a spirit of insubordination pervading those remaining, which will have to be met and checked, many more would have gone, in fact started to go but could not get transportation.

I fared, individually, on about the common average. No wanton mischief was perpetrated, but my house was over-run for about two hours by the wretches. They helped themselves to my provisions, clothes and whatever struck their fancy. Mrs. B. had anticipated their visit and to some extent had prepared for them. Two negroes left me and three more started to go.

Believe me, very respectfully,
Yours, R. P. B.

For the Conservative.

AN INCIDENT.

Having been appointed to solicit donations to a benevolent object, I called at the house of a gentleman just before tea. He not being at home, I was shown into the parlor to await his arrival. In a few minutes I heard the front door open, the bell rung violently, when I overheard the following:

"Jerry, this is the second time that I have found a candle burning on the passage table, after the lamp has been lighted and the next time that you are guilty of such waste and extravagance I shall punish you severely."

I thought to myself that this man is too close and exacting to give much to any benevolent object.

When he came into the parlor I mentioned the object of my visit, and to my astonishment, he subscribed the largest sum on the list.

I expressed to him my agreeable surprise and mentioned the injustice which I had done him in my mind, after hearing the conversation with Jerry.

He replied "that from principle I never indulge in extravagance or allow any thing to be wasted, (and by some in business matters I am looked upon as close and exacting,) that I may indulge the pleasure, according to my means, of giving."

The same gentleman has given to the

Sufferers of Columbia, S. C.,	$5,000
Central Association, Columbia, S. C.,	500
Corn Association, Columbia, S. C.,	1,000
Wayside Home, Columbia, S. C.,	1,000
Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C.,	1,000
Wayside Home, Greensboro, N. C.,	1,000
Ladies Aid Society, Hillsboro, N. C.,	500
Sufferers by fire, Washington, N. C.,	5,000
Poor of Beaufort County, N. C.,	1,000
Poor of Orange County, N. C.,	5,000
Poor of Alamance County, N. C.,	5,000
Poor of Washington, N. C.,	5,000
Sufferers by Sherman's raid at Fayetteville, N. C.,	5,000

setting a noble example of economy to the young and an example of liberality to the rich men of the country.

The gentleman alluded to is William H. Willard, formerly of Columbia, S. C., and now residing at Hillsboro, N. C. A. FRIEND.

Washington N. C., March 20th.

We regret to learn that the residence of Mrs. Minerva Patton, on the Hendersonville road, 15 miles south of this place, was destroyed by fire a few days since. Most of the contents were consumed with the house. Mrs. Patton's loss is very heavy. The fire was accidental.

On Friday morning last the residence of Mrs. Wm Murdoch, about one mile from this town, was burned. A portion of her furniture was saved, but the loss was considerable. The fire was accidental. *Asheville News.*

THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

We copy from the Fayetteville *Observer* the following exciting account of the seige of Londonderry. It is from McCauley's History of England. In the present derangement of the mails and the paucity of matter in the few exchanges we get we do not know that we could fill a page with anything that would be more interesting to our readers:

One of the most remarkable military events recorded in history is the struggle for Londonderry, an Irish town, which for 105 days in the spring and summer of 1689 resisted the French and Irish armies engaged in the effort to re establish the government of King James, superceded in 1688 by William and Mary. That our people may see what brave men struggling for freedom in past ages have endured, and by endurance accomplished, we copy the closing pages of Macauley's account in the third volume of English history. The siege began in April. The defences were weak; provisions were scanty; her Governor was a traitor; an incensed tyrant and a great army were at her gates. But within her walls were brave men—7 000 in all capable of bearing arms; and those assisted by as brave women, fought through April and May with decided advantage over the foe. But food was scarce, and the besiegers knowing it closely blocked the town by land and by water, abandoned fighting, and resolved to try the effect of hunger.—The Historian says:

Within the walls the distress had become extreme. So early as the 8th of June horse flesh was almost the only meat which could be purchased and of horse flesh the supply was scanty. It was necessary to make up the deficiency with tallow, and even tallow was doled out with a parsimonious hand.

On the 15th of June a gleam of hope appeared. The sentinels on the top of the Cathedral saw sails nine miles off in the bay of Lough Foyle. Thirty vessels of different sizes were counted. Signals were made from the steeples and returned from the mast heads, but were imperfectly understood on both sides. At last a messenger from the fleet eluded the Irish sentinels dived under the boom and informed the garrison that Kirke had arrived from England with troops, arms, ammunition and provisions to relieve the city.

In Londonderry expectation was at the height; but a few hours of feverish joy were followed by weeks of misery. Kirke thought it unsafe to make any attempt, either by land or by water, on the lines of the besiegers, and retired to the entrance of Lough Foyle, where, during several weeks, he lay inactive.

And now the pressure of famine became every day more severe. A strict search was made in all the recesses of all the houses of the city; and some provisions, which had been concealed in cellars by people who had since died or made their escape, were discovered and carried to the magazines.—The stock of cannon balls was almost exhausted, and their places was supplied by brick bats coated with lead. Pestilence began, as usual, to make its appearance in the train of hunger. Fifteen officers died of fever in one day. The Governor, Baker, was among those who sank under the disease. His place was supplied by a Col. John Mitchelburne.

Meanwhile it was known at Dublin that Kirke and his squadron were on the coast of Ulster. The alarm was great at the Castle. Even before this news arrived, Avaux had given it as his opinion that Richard Hamilton was unequal to the difficulties of the situation. It had therefore been resolved that Rosen would take the chief command. He was now sent down with all speed.

On the 19th of June he arrived at the headquarters of the besieging army. At first he attempted to undermine the walls; but his plan was discovered, and he was compelled to abandon it after a sharp fight, in which more than a hundred of his men were slain. Then his fury rose to a strange pitch. He, an old officer, a Marshal of finance in expectancy trained in the school of the greatest generals, accustomed, during many years, to scientific war, to be baffled by a mob of country gentlemen, farmers, shopkeepers, who were protected only by a wall which any good engineer would at once have pronounced untenable! He raved, he blasphemed, in a language of his own, made up of all the dialects spoken from the Baltic to the Atlantic. He would raze the city to the ground; he would spare no living thing; no, not the young girls; not the babies at the breast. As to the leaders, death was too light a punishment for them; he would rack them; he would roast them alive. In his rage he ordered a shell to be flung into town with a letter containing the horrible menace. He would, he said, gather into one body all the Protestants who had remained at their homes between Charlemont and the sea, old men, women, children, many of them near in blood and affection to the defenders of Londonderry. No protection whatever might be the authority by which it had been given, should be respected. The multitude thus brought together should be driven under the walls of Londonderry, and should there starve to death in sight of their countrymen, their friends, their kinsmen. This was no idle threat. Parties were instantly sent out in all directions to collect victims. At dawn, on the morning of the 2d of July, hundreds of Protestants, who were charged with no crime, who were incapable of bearing arms, and many of them who had protections granted by James, were dragged to the gates of the city. It was imagined that the piteous sight would quell the spirit of the colonists. But the only effect was to rouse that spirit to still greater energy. An order was immediately put forth that no man should utter the word Surrender on pain of death; and no man uttered that word. Several prisoners of high rank were in the town. Hitherto they had been well treated, and had received as good rations as had been measured out to the garrison. They were now closely confined. A gallows was erected on one of the bastions, and a message was conveyed to Rosen, requesting him to send a confessor instantly to prepare his friends for death. The prisoners in great dismay wrote to the savage Livonian, but received no answer. They then addressed themselves to their countryman, Richard Hamilton. They were willing, they said, to shed their blood for their King, but they thought it hard to die the ignominous death of thieves in consequence of the barbarity of their own companions in arms. Hamilton, though a man of lax principles, was not cruel. He had been disgusted by the inhumanity of Rosen, but, being only second in command, could not venture to express publicly all that he thought. He however remonstrated strongly.—Some Irish officers felt on this occasion as it was natural that brave officers should feel, and declared, weeping with pity and indignation, that they should never cease to have in their ears the cries of the poor women and children who had been driven at the point of the pike to die of famine between the camp and the city. Rosin persisted during forty-eight hours. In that time the many unhappy creatures perished; but Londonderry held out as resolutely as ever; and he saw that his crime was likely to produce nothing but hatred and obloquy. He at length gave way and suffered the survivors to withdraw. The garrison then took down the gallows which had been erected on the bastion.

* * * Rosen was recalled to Dublin; and Richard Hamilton was again left in the chief command. He tried gentler means than those which had brought so much reproach on his predecessor. No trick, no lie, which was thought likely to discourage the starving garrison, was spared. One day a great shout was raised by the whole Irish camp. The defenders of Londonderry were soon informed that the army of James was rejoicing on account of the fall of Enniskillen. They were told that they had now no chance of being relieved, and were exhorted to save their lives by capitulating. They consented to negotiate. But what they asked was, that they should be permitted to depart armed and in military array, by land or water at their choice. They demanded hostages for the exact fulfilment of these conditions, and insisted that the hostages should be on board of the fleet which lay in Lough Foyle. Such terms Hamilton durst not grant; the Governors would abate nothing; the treaty was broken off, and the conflict recommenced.

By this time July was far advanced; and the state of the city was, hour by hour, becoming more frightful. The number of the Irish bigots had been thinned more by famine and disease than by the fire of the enemy. Yet that fire was sharper and more constant than ever. One of the gates was beaten in; one of the bastions was laid in ruins; but the breaches made by day were repaired by night with indefatigable activity. Every attack was still repelled. But the fighting men of the garrison were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs. Several of them, in the act of striking at the enemy, fell down from mere weakness. A very small quantity of grain remained, and was doled out by mouthfuls. The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison appeased the rage of hunger. Dogs, fattened on the blood of the slain who lay unburied around the town, were luxuries which few could afford to purchase. The price of a whelp's paw was five shillings and six pence. Nine horses were still alive, and but barely alive. They were so lean that little meat was likely to be found upon them. It was, however, determined to slaughter them for food. The people perished so fast that it was impossible for the survivors to perform the rites of sepulture. There was scarcely a cellar in which some corpse was not decaying. Such was the extremity of distress that the rats who came to feast in those hideous dens were eagerly hunted and greedily devoured. A small fish caught in the river was not to be purchased with money. The only price for which such a treasure could be obtained was some handfuls of oatmeal. Leprosies, such as strange and unwholesome diet engenders, made existence a constant torment. The whole city was poisoned by the stench exhaled from the bodies of the dead and of the half dead.

That there should be fits of discontent and insubordination among men during such misery was inevitable. At one moment it was suspected that Walker had laid up somewhere a secret store of food, and was revelling in private, while he exhorted others to suffer resolutely for the good cause. His house was strictly examined; his innocence was fully proved; he regained his popularity; and the garrison, with death in near prospect, thronged to the cathedral to hear him preach, drank in his earnest eloquence with delight, and went forth from the house of God with haggard faces and tottering steps, but with spirit still unsubdued. There were, indeed, some secret plottings. A very few obscure traitors opened communication with the enemy. But it was necessary that all such dealings should be carefully concealed. None dared to utter publicly any words save words of defiance and stubborn resolution. Even in that extremity the general cry was "No surrender." And there were not wanting voices which, in low tones added, "First the horses and hides; and then the prisoners; and then each other." It was afterwards related, half in jest, yet not without a horrible mixture of earnest, that a corpulent citizen, whose bulk presented a strange contrast to the skeletons which surrounded him, thought it expedient to conceal himself from the numerous eyes which followed him with cannibal looks whenever he appeared in the streets.

It was no slight aggravation of the sufferings of the garrison that all this time the English ships were seen far off in Lough Foyle. Communication between the fleet and the city was almost impossible. One driver who had attempted to pass the boom was drowned. Another was hanged. The language of signals was hardly intelligible. On the 18th of July, however, a piece of paper sewed up in a cloth button came to Walker's hands. It was a letter from Kirke, and contained assurances of speedy relief. But more than a fortnight of intense misery had since elapsed, and the hearts of the most sanguine were sick with deferred hope.—By no art could the provisions which were left be made to hold out two days more.

Just at this time Kirke received a dispatch from England, which contained positive orders that Londonderry should be relieved. He accordingly determined to make an attempt, which, as far as appears, he might have made, with at least an equally fair prospect of success, six weeks earlier.

Among the merchant ships which had come to Lough Foyle under his convoy was one called the Mountjoy. The master, Micajah Browning, a native of Londonderry, had brought from England a large cargo of provisions. He had, it is said, repeatedly remonstrated against the inaction of the armament. He now eagerly volunteered to take the first risk of succoring his fellow-citizens; and his offer was accepted. Andrew Douglas master of the Phœnix, who had on board a great quantity of meal from Scotland, was willing to share the danger and the honor. The two merchantmen were to be escorted by the Dartmouth frigate of 36 guns, commanded by Captain John Leake, afterwards an admiral of great fame.

It was the thirtieth of July. The sun had just set; the evening sermon in the cathedral was over; and the heart broken congregation had separated, when the sentinels on the tower saw the sails of three vessels coming up the Foyle. Soon there was a stir in the Irish camp. The besiegers were on the alert for miles along both shores. The ships were in extreme peril; for the river was low; and the only navigable channel ran very near to the left bank, where the headquarters of the enemy had been fixed, and where the batteries were most numerous. Leake performed his duty with a skill and spirit worthy of his noble profession, exposed his frigate to cover the merchantmen, and used his guns with great effect. At length the little squadron came to the place of peril. Then the Mountjoy took the lead, and went right at the boom.—The huge barricade cracked and gave way; but the shock was such that the Mountjoy rebounded and stuck in the mud. A yell of triumph rose from the banks; the Irish rushed to their boats and were preparing to board; but the Dartmouth poured on them a well-directed broadside, which threw them into disorder. Just then the Phœnix dashed at the breach which the Mountjoy had made, and was in a moment within the fence. Meantime the tide was rising fast. The Mountjoy began to move and soon passed safe through the broken stakes and floating spars. But her brave master was no more. A shot from one of the batteries had struck him; and he died by the most enviable of all deaths, in sight of the city which was his birthplace, which was his home, and which had just been saved by his courage and self-devotion from the most frightful form of destruction. The night had closed in before the conflict at the boom began; but the flash of the guns was seen, and the noise heard, by the lean and ghastly multitude which covered the walls of the city. When the Mountjoy grounded, and when the shout of triumph rose on both sides of the river, the hearts of the besieged died within them. One who endured the unutterable anguish of that moment has told us that they looked fearfully livid in each other's eyes. Even after the barricade had been passed, there was a terrible half hour of suspense. It was ten o'clock before the ships arrived at the quay. The whole population was there to welcome them. A screen made of casks filled with earth was hastily thrown up to protect the landing place from the batteries on the other side of the river; and then the work of unloading began. First were rolled on shore barrels containing six-thousand bushels of meal. Then came great cheeses, casks of beef, flitches of bacon, kegs of butter, sacks of peas and biscuit, ankers of brandy.

Not many hours before, half a pound of tallow and three quarters of a pound of salted hide had been weighed out with niggardly care to every fighting man. The ration which each now received was three pounds of flour, two pounds of beef and a pint of peas. It is easy to imagine with what tears grace was said over the suppers of that evening.—There was little sleep on either side of the wall.—The bonfires shone bright along the whole circuit of the ramparts. The Irish guns continued to roar all night; and all night the bells of the rescued city made answer to the Irish guns with a peal of joyous defiance. Through the whole of the thirty-first of July the batteries of the enemy continued to play.

But soon after the sun had again gone down, flames were seen arising from the camp; and when the first of August dawned, a line of smoking ruins marked the site lately occupied by the huts of the besiegers; and the citizens saw far off the long column of pikes and standards retreating up the left bank of the Foyle towards Strabane.

So ended this great siege, the most memorable in the annals of the British isles. It had lasted a hundred and five days. The garrison had been reduced from about 7,000 effective men to about 3 000. The loss of the besiegers cannot be precisely ascertained. Walker estimated it at 8,000.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Clarksville (Va.) Tobacco Plant of the 7th instant says:

At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon intelligence reached Clarksville, direct from Clover Depot, on the Danville Railroad, that on Monday there was a general engagement between the armies under Lee and Grant, in which our forces were victorious, and in which the slaughter of the enemy was unprecedented. It is understood that Gen. Lee occupies the South bank and Grant the North bank of the Appomatox. The Danville cars are running to Meherren Depot ten miles South of Burkeville.

THE LATE BATTLE NEAR PETERSBURG.

The last decisive struggle for Richmond and Petersburg began on Wednesday night, the 29th of March. We copy from the Petersburg *Express* the following thrilling account of that memorable night:

Last night, at nine minutes past ten o'clock, the enemy opened on our extreme left, near the Appomattox with a fearful artillery fire, while a simultaneous movement was made on the part of their infantry, the enemy charging up to our breastworks in great masses.

Our men, under the gallant Gordon, were wide awake, and received the charge with a coolness and precision, which caused the assailants to recoil with evident dismay and consternation.

The night was intensely dark, it being impossible to see a man at a distance of more than twenty paces, and we cannot speak positively of the enemy's losses, but they must have been immense. They came in swarms, supposed to be several lines of battle deep, and as in no instance did they even get through our obstructions, the irresistible inference is that the slaughter was fearful. Our loss, we are pleased to hear, was comparatively small.

We witnessed the scene from the brow of Bolling's Hill, and never saw one more fearfully grand. From the river around to the Wilcox House, for a distance of three miles, the horizon was illuminated with bursting bombs and exploding shell, while the line of battle was most clearly defined by the sheet of flame, which literally blazed without cessation from the muzzles of our small arms.

The entire community was aroused by the deafening roar of artillery and incessant roll of musketry, which shook every dwelling from roof to basement, and caused the inmates to shake with agitation and alarm.

The enemy evidently expected to surprise our troops, but Gen. Gordon's boys never sleep when danger is near, and extended to the assailants a reception which we think it probable they will never forget. Gen Gordon' motto is "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The gallantry of our men was displayed in a most gratifying manner, and their conduct is the theme of universal praise. The artillery fire on our side was magnificent, and Coming's and Bradford's batteries in Chesterfield, were eminently conspicuous for rapid and accurate firing from the elevation we occupied.

It is a fact especially deserving of mention, that during the entire fight, which lasted two hours, not a man was observed coming to the rear.

THURSDAY, 1 O'CLOCK, A. M.—We have just seen an officer from the front. He says the enemy charged up our *Chevaux defrise*, within ten paces of the muzzles of our guns, and were literally mowed down. The slaughter is known to have been very great, but morning will alone reveal its extent. Our loss is unprecedently small.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A letter from Petersburg, dated 2 o'clock this morning, furnishes the annexed particulars:

"I have just returned from Sandford. I never witnessed a grander sight. From the river to the Wilcox House, the line of battle raged and roared for two hours, with a fierceness which, to a non-combatant, was truly terrific.

"The enemy charged in several lines of battle, coming in some of their assaults up to our obstructions at the breastworks, and our boys literally mowed them down.

"The losses on the part of the enemy must have no doubt been fearful, but it is impossible to see what has been done. Daylight will probably reveal a fearful scene of carnage and blood.

"Our men (Gordon's corps) covered themselves with glory. Gen. Gordon was present in person, encouraging his brave boys, and urging them to the work by his confidence and enthusiasm.

"Heavy fighting is expected on our extreme right to-day, near what is known as Armstrong's Mill, but Gen. Lee is fully prepared for the Yandals.

"While the battle was raging to night, the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry were frightful and the ladies and children of our city were greatly alarmed. Well they might be when but a mile of space is between the enemy and the heart of Petersburg.

"Thank God! He has again preserved us, and we hope that He will continue His guardian protection. The victory to-night quite revives us!"

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A train of cars ran off the N. C. Road on night before last, about three miles East of Greensboro'. We learn from a gentleman who was on the train that several cars were smashed, and several persons seriously injured, among them a lady whom our informant thought was dying when he left. The cars were precipitated down a considerable embankment. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of something but our informant did not know what. There were a number of loaded shells on board but fortunately they did not explode. Several soldiers riding on the tops of the cars were thrown about 30 feet, breaking arms and legs and inflicting other injuries.—*Progress, 8th.*

New Advertisements.

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